

JULY

Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 31.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing
business above McClellan's store, west
side of the public square. A good lot
of materials on hand, and work done with
despatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX.
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law,
AND

Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.,
Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,
Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar-
shall; also in the Superior Court of the State.
Prompt attention given to the collection of
all claims.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
of Alabama,
Has located in the country near Scooba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

PILES, FISTULA,
TUMORS, POLYPI,
DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an
accident to happen. He has operated on the
most respectable of the profession of all the
Southern States, and for a good many years,
has visited almost every city in the South.
He will visit Gadsden, and points on the
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or
four should desire it. Feb. 23, '66

JACKSONVILLE
FLOURING MILLS.

The citizens of Jacksonville and surround-
ing country, are informed that the
designed has completed and now in success-
ful operation his

New Steam Flouring Mills.

His machinery is all new and in excellent
order, and he is prepared to make as good an
article of Flour as any mills in the country.
His Corn mill, which has given universal satis-
faction, is also still in operation.

Bring your wheat and corn, and we
promise you that you shall not go away dis-
satisfied, as he has secured the assistance and
services of A. Aderholt, Jr., an experienced
and competent Miller. Wm. ADAMS.

Feb. 16, 1867

To the Instructed.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH pro-
poses a new system of cure in place of the
vast internal doses which enfeebled the stomach,
poison the blood, and endanger the life. He
can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville,
personally or by letter, giving name of the
person, whether over or under 35 years of
age, and the disease. His cures cancers, wens,
ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs,
spine, kidneys, and some others; enlarging
but a very small amount in advance, after-
wards if no cure can pay. He has a number
of testimonials of cure—has recently treated
11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely
well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms
and two entries, suitable for a boarding
house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a
good garden, with choice fruit trees, and
well watered, will be rented on good
terms. For particulars enquire at this
office. April 20, 1868.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL.

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Attorneys at Law,

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Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of Law, will practice together,
except in CRIMINAL cases, in the counties
Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph,
Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved.

24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866,
Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma

daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive at Blue Moun-

tain (except Sunday) at 12 night

do will leave Blue Mountain

(except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma (ex-

cept Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,

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Will leave Blue Mountain Tues-

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Passenger trains connect at Selma with

boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with

the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicks-

burg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue

Mountain, they connect with Taylor, Gilmer

& Co's splendid line of Coaches from thence

to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta,

Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all

points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on

Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00

E. G. BARNEY,

June 9, 1866. Supt & Agent for Lessee.

AMERICAN HOTEL, ALABAMA STREET, Atlanta, Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

ERYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE,

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the

public that the above-named COOK-

ING STOVES, which is rapidly

coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen

at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin

streets. Having the advantage of twenty-

five years' experience in the business, he can

safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as

being superior to any other ever offered in this

market. It is more convenient, durable and

economical, and therefore the most desirable.

Call and see for yourself.

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DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his

profession in all his branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public

Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865—1.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.

50,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinoi

s wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good

lands, giving numbers of the

towns and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Agent,

Galesburg, Ill.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People

420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Style Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round

corners, plain case, either octagon or

carved legs, straight bottom, head moulding

on plinth.....\$150.

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A,

with serpentine moulding on plinth,

carved legs and lyre.....\$250.

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large

round, serpentine bottom, mouldings

same as on style B, carved lyre and

desk, fancy carved legs.....\$350.

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round

corners, finished back, mouldings on

rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, car-

ved lyre and desk, elegant carvings fruit

legs.....\$500.

The above styles are all finished in elegant

Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame,

French action, harp ped. 3, bevelled top, ivory

keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstring

bass, nearly all the 73 Octave Pianos now

manufactured. They are made of the best

materials, and for finish, durability, purity

and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody

all the essential changes in exterior finish of

cases, which are by many manufacturers run

up to 15 and 20 patterns.

We invite the attention of the public of

dealers and the profession, to a critical exami-

nation of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant

upon costly factories and expensive ware-

rooms in the city, we are enabled to offer

Pianos at prices which defy competition, and

invite all to call and examine them before

purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are re-

quired or those about to purchase, instead of

presenting a display of professional names,

we refer to the parties to whom we have sold

our Pianos. Their judgment as to the per-

fectness of our instruments is the best evi-

dence of our worth.

They respectfully invite their friends and

the public generally to call and ex-

amine their Goods, and ascertain their

prices, which they will find very modera-

te.

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& Co's splendid line of Coaches from thence

to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta,

Greeley on a July Session and Con-
vention.

From the New York Tribune, 19th.

In passing the bill (the reconstruction bill of the last Congress) they listened to moderate counsels. We know what it cost to induce moderation.—The struggle will be greater now.—Mr. Stevens and his friends, who were defeated in the attempt to place the military power under the control of Grant, will make a bolder effort. We shall have confiscation, perhaps, and land to the negro pressed by a small minority. We do not think it will wise to make new issues, and we counsel moderation with justice, as we did during the last session. We dread to reopen this question, because it comes uncertainty and unrest, forebodings, endless and angry discussions. We find a sentiment in the West that has expression in a few miserable, jobbing newspapers—a kind of Thwartard feeling. A number of office-beggars and politicians, calling themselves the Grand Army of the Republic, and meeting in out-of-the-way places with grips and pass-words, are passing resolutions demanding confiscation and farms. This is either knavery or madness. People who want farms work for them. The only class we know that takes other people's property because they want it, is largely represented in Sing Sing.—The people of this country do not want Sing Sing and Mexican bandit principles introduced into their statemanship. We can never reconstruct America by the gallows and the deputy sheriff, and we trust that the spirit of kindness will prevail, especially because this contest is not made by the Southern people.

July Session of Congress.

For ourselves, for the conservative masses of the country, we may say that we are utterly indifferent about this proposed midsummer session. We are well convinced that it is entirely unnecessary; that it can do no good even to the Republican party, much less to the country; that it will renew agitation, delay reconstruction, utterly destroy what remains of public confidence, and greatly impair the public prosperity which, with the hope of ultimate reconstruction, had begun timidly to peep out from among the debris of civil war and reckless partisan Congressional legislation.

Montvale presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seekers, no less on account of its rear meadow than the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figure consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

Board per day \$8.00, per week \$20.00, per month \$60.00, with an allowance for families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs by special conveyance from Louisville, or by regular daily mail coaches from Knobeville, Tenn.

money. Our reporter is preparing a detailed account of the whole affair, embodying all the evidence, which we shall publish next week, if not deemed too disgusting for the public eye.

Letter—Wednesday, 10 o'clock.—Mr. Johnson died this morning at half past 8, and the young girl is a very critical condition.

The Indian War.

The Indian war already inaugurated in our far-western territories will prove, we fear, a serious affair. There are about three hundred thousand Indians, scattered over hundreds of thousands of square miles, on the war track; and as they are well mounted, perfectly armed, and supplied with ammunition, and at the same time so far from the centres from which our troops must operate as to make it almost impossible to bring large bodies against them, their conquest will be found far more difficult than was the expulsion of the Seminoles from Florida.

It is the opinion of army officers now on duty in the west, that this war was altogether unnecessary—that it has been thrust upon the government by the arts and management of speculators and contractors, who will pile up millions at the public expense—and that hostilities will last for years without any definite result.

These nomadic populations cannot be hemmed up in cities, nor penned up and starved into submission, nor induced to concentrate their forces for a decisive engagement in the open field.

Here to-day and there to-morrow; as-sailing an out-post in the morning and a hundred miles distant at night butchering a picker; always in the saddle, never troubled about supplies, embarrassed with no trains, active, vigilant, brave, and malignant, these red men are a more formidable enemy than millions of civilized foes in adjacent territory; and the war now begun in the interest of "loyal" gamblers and speculators will last longer than the one so lately terminated, and perhaps cost but little less.—*Selma Messenger*.

MONTVALE SPRINGS—ING.

THIS regular Summer resort, having been placed to thorough repair, and furnished with new furniture, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June under the direction and control of the undersigned proprietors of the American Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Montvale presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seekers, no less on account of its rear meadow than the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figure consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

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WHITE & WHITLOCK.

A Good Family Barber-
For Sale Very Cheap.

I now offer for sale a good family Barber-Shop at a very low price, either for cash or pre-
date at cash price. Call soon or you will
miss a bargain.

June 8, 1867. Wm. B. WINN.

"WOOD'S"

PRIZE

MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in
this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize Ten Pounds Sterling at the Great Quadrangular Trial at Plymouth, England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, Grand Gold Medal.

The PRIZE MOWERS, While it retains all the advantages which has made it so universally a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat,

Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest, daintiest, most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

The SELF-RAKE REAPER, Is justly called the "Victor of every contest," and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

The HAND RAKE REAPER, Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mow it is equal to the best folding bar machine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and in changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,

40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

77 Upper Themes Street, London.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

April 13, 1867.

LEE, LEE, LEE

The undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala., for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by James D. McCabe, Jr., Va.

The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced.

Sold only by subscription—apply at once.

April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

quarters of mile.

Since writing the above, the verdict of the jury has been returned, and there appears to be some conflict in the testi-

Terms,

Cash!

Sugar,
Brown & White,

On above terms by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 23, 1867.

BROWN
DOMESTIC

Assorted.

For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

TERMS—Cash.

Feb. 23, 1867.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

Piano Forte Manufacturer,

499 Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Series, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Forte, which is of volume and purity of tone unequaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand piano, harp pedal, iron frame, over-string bass, etc.—and each instrument is made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The Grovesteen Piano-Forte

Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our warehouse.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

June 12, 1867—1v

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"WOOD'S"

PRIZE

MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

We are prepared to sell at

WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms.

We have no doubt this side of Atlanta can compete with us. In

relation to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Clever, Lorraine, Overland, Heads, Pine and

Timothy GRASS SEED.

Also Mints, Buckwheat, &c.

Also a great variety of

EROSINE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our

stock consists in part of the following articles:

Comb, Brushes, Toilet Saps, Perfumery, Colognes, Vanities, Notions,

Fine Wine, Brandy and

Whisky.

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper,

22 lbs. Acid Acetic,

32 lbs. Boracic Acid,

50 lbs. Nitric,

50 lbs. Muriatic,

136 lbs. Sulphuric,

84 gals. 10 per cent. Alcohol,

100 lbs. Sulfur,

275 lbs. Alum,

57 lbs. Spt. Ammonia,

63 lbs. Nitric Duster,

25 lbs. Asafoetida,

33 lbs. Balsom Copalina,

58 lbs. Blue Mass,

50 lbs. Refined Borax,

32 lbs. Catechu,

44 gals. Castor Oil,

10 lbs. Chloroform,

50 lbs. Cream Tartar,

12 lbs. Dover Powder,

100 lbs. Ginger,

100 lbs. Black Pepper,

50 lbs. Cayenne Pepper, powd.

50 lbs. Gum Arabic,

25 lbs. Gum Meringa,

50 lbs. Pressed Ropps,

2000 lbs. White Lead,

200 lbs. Red Lead,

5 lbs. Tannin Oil,

2 lbs. Linseed Oil,

7 lbs. Kerosene Oil,

2 lbs. Machine Oil,

50 lbs. Widow Glass, assorted sizes,

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials,

200 lbs. assorted Corks,

32 lbs. Sulf. Morphine,

35 lbs. Carb. Magnesia,

200 lbs. Epsom Salts,

300 lbs. Flower'd Sulphur,

321 lbs. Bristom,

600 lbs. Copper,

27 lbs. Gum Opium,

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Republican

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 13, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1586.

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Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

November 18, 1867.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.

60,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good town land. Address, giving numbers of the lands and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Agent, Galesburg, Ill.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$25,000 Prize are

4,500.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$250 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$25,000 Prize are

2,250.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$13,000 Prize are

1,800.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$5,000 Prize are

900.

18 Approximation Prizes of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Nos. drawing the \$2,500 Prizes are

1,800.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$25,000 Prize are

4,500.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$250 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$25,000 Prize are

2,250.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$13,000 Prize are

1,800.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Nos. drawing the \$5,000 Prizes are

900.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

168,000.

Whole Tickets \$12; Halves 6; Quarters 3;

Eighths 1.50.

All the Prizes above stated are drawn at every Drawing.

GEORGIA
STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

"MASONIC ORPHAN'S HOME."

THE Legislature of the State of Georgia, at its last session, granted to W. W. Boyd and others, a grant to adopt a Lottery, or series of Lotteries and Agencies, to raise money for the purpose of building a House for, and supporting Indigent Widows and Orphans—the Home to be called the "MASONIC ORPHAN'S HOME."

The grantees have associated with them as a Board of Managers, some of the best citizens of the State, in the great work of benevolence and charity.

We call the attention of the public to the GRAND SCHEME below, and ask your patronage.

In purchasing tickets, you will remember that should you fail to draw a prize, that your money will be strictly and Masonically applied to a charitable work.

Call and see for yourself.

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9 Approximation Prizes of \$250 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$25,000 Prize are

2,250.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$13,000 Prize are

1,800.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Nos. drawing the \$5,000 Prizes are

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18 Approximation Prizes of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Nos. drawing the \$2,500 Prizes are

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " 1 75
Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00
first insertion, " 1 00
Each subsequent insertion, " 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULLERWIDER, with
BROOKS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt for subscription and advertising
for the Republican.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce **COL. JAMES M. SHELDON**, of Marshall County, as a candidate for Representative in the Congress of the United States from this Congressional District.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

The District meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Columbiiana, Alabama, to commence on Friday before the 3rd Sunday in July. Bishop Wightman will be present. Traveling and local preachers, official members and elected delegates of the district are expected to be present. Ample accommodations will be furnished and a hearty welcome tendered to all. **L. M. WILSON, P. E. Columbiiana, Ala.** June 5, 1867.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Trustees, that they have succeeded in securing the services of Rev. D. F. Smith, as Principal, Miss Mary A. Turnley, Assistant, and Mrs. M. E. Francis, teacher of Music in this Institution, & that the next session will commence on the 5th of August, 1867.

Of Mr. Smith we may safely affirm that he is thoroughly qualified for the station he has accepted, unanimously tendered by the Trustees, and that he has considerable experience as a successful teacher. Miss Turnley, too, is fully competent for the duties of her department, has been very successful in efforts heretofore as teacher, and shown uncommon aptitude and facility in imparting instruction. Mrs. Francis has given entire satisfaction to her numerous patrons for years past, as a thoroughly qualified teacher of music.

Commencing the next session under such auspices, may we not safely predict for the Jacksonville Female Academy, a career of unprecedented prosperity.

From our association with the Board of trustees, we know that they are actuated by a laudable and commendable zeal in the cause of education, and will leave nothing undone in the field of their labor or influence, to promote the interests of the patrons of this school, — in keeping it supplied with competent and faithful teachers—improving the Academy and grounds—and procuring board for those from a distance in first class families at low rates, &c. They rightly judge that parents cannot, especially in these dark and evil days, make a better investment for their children than provide for them the means of a liberal education.

The attention of all persons interested is invited to the advertisement of Dr. C. J. Clark, in another column.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.—The most important events of the last few days, that have come to our knowledge, have been the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico—the forcible capture on an American vessel of Santa Anna—and the assemblage of the “dog-day” Congress.

In relation to the first event—all the European courts have gone into mourning for Maximilian, and many of them have broken off all diplomatic intercourse with Mexico; a step which generally precedes great and serious trouble. We should not be surprised if Maximilian dead, proves more dangerous and damaging to the Juarez Liberal government, than Maximilian living. Wars, when ended, should be like the graves, which “buries every error, conceals every defect, extinguishes every resentment.”

Of the second event, the capture of Santa Anna on an American vessel, under circumstances of insult, by trampling under foot the U. S. flag, difficulty between the United States and Mexico is apprehended by some.

Already, since the assemblage of the fragmentary, reconstruction Congress, some four or five bills have been intro-

duced, confirming all the extraordinary and despotic power claimed for the Military Commanders, extending the time for registration, and increasing the number of disfranchised whites, by embracing in it all who participated in the rebellion, whether they held office or not. We think it useless and unnecessary to publish any of these bills, until some one of them is perfected and passed.— We shall soon see whether they take just rope enough to hang themselves, or can retain power enough to utterly destroy the whole government.

THE BEST COTTON YET.—Mr. E. T. Woodruff, of this county, has presented us with a few stalks of cotton that measures 32 inches above the ground—have limbs 16 to 18 inches long, and 20 to 22 squares to the stalk. Who can beat this?

We copy the above from the Rome Courier of the 4th inst., and on the day after its date, Robt. McLean, Esq., left at our office, a stalk of cotton, raised by him this year, measuring 42 inches in height from the ground, limbs 28 inches long, having 40 squares, blooms and bowls; one bowl about half grown. Again we say, “who can beat this?”

BISHOP WIGHTMAN will preach in the Methodist Church in this place on Tuesday night next.

AN INTERESTING PROTRACTED MEETING has been in progress in the Baptist Church in this place for the last two weeks, conducted by Rev. H. T. Spalding, resident minister, assisted by Rev. E. T. Read, and a part of the time also, by Rev. E. T. Smyth, of Oxford. We learn that about 10 whites and 7 colored have professed religion and united themselves with the Church. It has not yet closed, and we hope that much additional good may still be accomplished.

WHITE & PHARES, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Selma, Ala.—Many of our readers, we have no doubt, will be pleased to learn, by reference to their business card in this paper, that they can avail themselves of the assistance of this excellent and reliable business firm, in the shipment of their Cotton, Wheat, Flour, &c. **CARR WHITE**, who is so well and favorably known, personally, to nearly all the planters of this section, has returned to Selma, and will give his personal and undivided attention to the business. In his hands their interest will be vigilantly guarded, and their business transacted in the most prompt, accurate and energetic manner. His partner too is a first class business man, of whom it may be truthfully said, that he makes friends of all for whom he transacts business.

The Radical party is organizing in every county in Florida.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senate.—Thirty-four answered to the call this morning.

Four bills explanatory of reconstruction were introduced.

Wilson's provides that all offices held under the authority of the rebel State Government be declared vacant three days after the passage of the act. Commanding General may then fill them by continuance of those in office or appoint others, or may order elections.

Boards of Registration shall have power to reject registration to those suspected of wishing to evade the requirements; to examine applicants, take testimony and within two days after the completion of registration may erase names wrongfully registered.

Frelinz Huyzen authorizes commanders to suspend or remove State officers and fill vacancies, and validates the acts done heretofore in accordance with the above.

EDMUND'S is similar, except that District Commander's acts are subject to approval by the General of the armies.

Summer introduced some characteristic bill, and after appointing a committee to wait on the President adjourned to Friday.

House.—Hundred and twenty answered to the roll—the Speaker announced that the first business was to swear in the new members—the Kentucky delegation approached the Speakers stand when Semmes rose to a point of order. He had in his possession a protest against Samuel Mc Kee and John Young Brown being admitted and affidavits that they had assisted the rebellion. Eldridge said that he had made a similar protest against Stokes—when the Speaker denied that the proceeding could not be interrupted. He hoped the same ruling would prevail now. The Speaker said that the gentlemen must have misunderstood him.

The Clerk proceeded to read the protest of affidavits. Logan presented a similar protest against Knott. Benjamin presented one against Knott.

Mr. Logan offered the following. Whereas, There is good reason to believe that in the election recently held in the State of Kentucky, to the Port-

rait Congress, legal and loyal voters, in several districts of said State, have been overawed and prevented from a true expression of their will and choice at the polls by those who have sympathized with or actually participated in the late rebellion; and that such election was carried by votes of such disloyal and returned rebels; and, whereas, it is alleged that several of the Representatives, elected from that State, are disloyal, therefore, be it resolved, that the credentials of the members, elected from the State of Kentucky, shall be referred to the Committee on Elections, to report, at an early day as practicable, and that, pending the report of said Committee, no of said members shall be allowed to take the oath of office and admitted as such.

After a long debate, and excepting Adams, of the Seventh District, from the action of the resolution, it was passed. We shall soon see whether they take just rope enough to hang themselves, or can retain power enough to utterly destroy the whole government.

A Committee of 9 was appointed to consider what further legislation was necessary on reconstruction.

The House then adjourned until Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 5, HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the committee on reconstruction, provided by resolution last Wednesday, as follows:

Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farmersworth, Hulbert, of N. Y., Beamer, Paine, Wade and Brooks.

WASHINGTON, July 5, SENATE.—Resolution submitted that legislation be confined to reconstruction and bills relating to it, only, be acted upon. A long debate ensued, during which, it transpired that thirteen Senators, in caucus, voted in favor of universal suffrage. The resolution restricting legislation finally passed; yea 10; nays 9; viz., Buckalew, Fowler, Howe, Drake, Ross, Summer, Thayer, Tipton and Wade.—Wilson stated in the course of the debate, that Stanton wanted no legislation regarding Indians, but needed money to support reconstruction.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a memorial from Green M. Adams, against the admission of Mr. Beck from Kentucky; referred to committee on elections.

Paine moved to suspend the rules, so he might introduce a joint resolution, tendering thanks of Congress, to Major General Philip H. Sheridan, for able and faithful performance of duty as commander of the district of Texas and Louisiana. Rules suspended 110 against 18, and the resolution passed.

Additional papers regarding Kentucky delegation, and a protest from members whose seals are not contested, referred to committee on elections.

A joint resolution of thanks to Sickles, Iope and Schieffelin, adopted.

Schenck offered a resolution of thanks to Petroleum V. Nasby and attorney Genl Stannbury, for maintenance of the Presidents policy. Pending the question of its reception, the House adjourned to Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SULLIVAN TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—An actor named Mathews was before the Judiciary Committee Monday and testified as follows:

On the day of the assassination Mathews met Booth on horseback, who gave him a letter requesting Mathews to leave it at the Int. ligence in the morning if Booth had it to him. Mathews received a letter, given him honorable, and in a secret manner, that night during the excitement of the assassination.

Mathews remembered the letter as he had read it. It contained a statement signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerodt and Harrold. The statement was that they had tried to abduct the President, but had failed, and they resolved that they would sacrifice three or four lives in defense of the country, and remove by death the President, whom they considered the cause of the country's troubles.

Having read the letter, Mathews became terrified and burned it. Mathews will testify in behalf of Surratt.

The prosecution in Surratt's case closed today.

Bradley, Jr., made the opening speech for the defense. He reviewed the testimony of the prosecution to show the prisoner's presence there on April 14th, and said he could prove that Surratt was not within four hundred miles of Washington on the day of assassination; and, further, that it was neither Booth, Surratt or Atzerodt who were in front of the theatre at night, but that they would produce the three men referred to on the stand, and produce the men who looked into Lincoln's carriage, and the man who called the time, as well as the individual described as the villainous looking man.

In closing his remarks, Bradley said he would also produce the original agreement between the assassins, with their genuine signatures attached, and that neither the name of Mr. Surratt or John Surratt would appear upon the paper.

YELLOW FEVER AT KINGSTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Our Consuls, at Kingston, report to the State Department, June 8th, the prevalence of yellow fever there, in an epidemic form, and of a malignant type—one fourth of the cases proving fatal—though it is mostly confined to the unacculturated.

Leading members say that Congress will not take up the question of rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi until the Southern states are reconstructed under the acts of Congress.

PARIS, July 6.—It is reported that Napoleon has concluded to disarm 84,000 men of the French army, immediately.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CUSTOM AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—THE RAM STONEWALL—PROBABILITY OF A SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS—INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Custom receipts for the month of June amount to \$11,000,000 Internal Revenue receipts for the same time, \$21,000,000 First three days of July the receipts from both sources amount to \$9,500,000.

The Japanese commissioners have paid \$30,000,000, and on their return will pay the balance \$30,000,000 for the ram *Stonewall*. The *Stonewall* leaves in August.

A majority of the members of Congress anxiously hope to finish their work early next week.

Information has been received at the War department that the Phil Kearney massacre grew out of placing a military post on the Mountain Road, by Powder river, without the consent of the Indians.

The Cheyenne war grew out of the approach of troops. The Indians abandoned their village which was afterwards burned. An official report will be made by a Committee to Congress, recommending measures which will insure peace among all the Indian tribes.

A letter from Consul Pike, dated Mauritius, June 6th, says, since my last dispatch the fever has greatly increased.

All persons who can are leaving the colony. Nearly thirty thousand deaths have occurred since the 10th of February.

The medical faculty suppose it will continue through the year. The cold weather seems rather to aggravate the disease. Consul Pike is sick, and has been advised by physicians to leave Mauritius, but he declines leaving his post as there are a number of cases from American vessels in distress.

WASHINGTON, July 7—Ex-Governor Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, is dead.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—E. J. Westmoreland, British Consul at Brunswick, Ga., was killed at that place on the 5th inst., by Captain Martin. The deceased had only been married twenty-four hours. Martin was arrested and brought to the city. A great mystery exists regarding the affair.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A Committee of nine has prepared a bill. It places State governments in complete subjection to military commanders whose previous acts are validated. It makes Boards of Registers judges of qualifications for registration, and forbids the removal of commanders without consent of the Senate or sentence of court martial, forbids civil courts, whether Federal or State, from interfering with the commander or his agents, acting under his authority, or from entertaining civil or criminal proceedings against them for any act done under the laws to which this is supplementary.

TRISTAN, July 8.—A fleet is under preparation to proceed to Mexico to demand Maximilian's body.

OMAHA, July 8.—Advices received from Captain's command, dated Riverside, Col. radio, forty miles west of Fort Sedgewick, June 24th, say there had been several skirmishes with the Indians, which resulted in repulsing the Indians. Six warriors were killed, two slightly wounded.

PARIS, July 5.—The Moniteur of today has an article expressing censure of the murder of Maximilian.

LONDON, July 5.—All the Courts of Europe have adopted mourning for the death of Maximilian.

The recall of the British Legation from the City of Mexico, and the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two Governments is seriously proposed.

In a country where the natural desire of the people is to reach the highest point in art, it is very difficult for states to be obtained with the most arduous labor. Public opinion is extremely exacting and not always just, but when taught and educated criticism has produced the most beneficial results; the greatest improvements have been made under continued disengagements, and in many successful efforts defeat seemed certain to all except those concerned. In no branch of art has there been more trials and failures, and in no single instrument is there so many different parts to perfect in order to make the whole a success as the Piano Forte; this is always attended with great expense, requiring large capital and patient perseverance.

George W. Clark and Thomas Allen, to satisfy the demand for the instrument, have given up their time to the study of the instrument, and that voice thereof has been given by publication in the *Washington* newspaper, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for four successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the creditors of said estate, to be and appear at a special term of said court, on said day, to the court house of said county, to answer said petition if then filed.

S. D. McCLELLAN, Sheriff.

JULY 13, 1867.—\$12 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term, July the 9th, A. D. 1867.

THIS day came G. C. Ellis, Executor of the Estate of R. G. Earle, deceased, and filed in court his petition and report, accompanied with the proper schedules, representing that the Estate of his Testator is in excellent, and asking that the same may be so declared by an Order and Decree of this Court. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 15th day of August, 1867, be set apart as a day for the hearing and determining upon said petition, and declaring said estate insolvent, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the *Washington* newspaper, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for four successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the creditors of said estate, to be and appear at a special term of said court, on said day, to the court house of said county, to answer said petition if then filed.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

JULY 13, 1867—41.

MONTVALE SPRINGS—1867.

THIS popular Summer resort having been placed in thorough repair, and furnished with new furniture, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June under the direction and control of the undersigned proprietors of the American Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

MONTVALE PRESENTS the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seeker, no less on account of its retirement and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figures consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

Board per day \$3 00, per week \$20 00; per month \$60 00, with an allowance for families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs by special conveyance from London, or

Mexico's News.

New Orleans, July 2.—The following particulars of Maximilian's execution have been received:

The trial of Maximilian, Mejia, and Miramon ended on the 14th ult. They were sentenced to be executed on the 16th. Juarez suspended the execution for three days, and they were shot on the 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Colonels are sentenced to six years' imprisonment; Lieutenant Colonels five years; senior officers, two years. Brigadier Generals, and exceptional officers as to be tried by court martial.

The City of Mexico surrendered to Diaz on the 21st ult.

Juarez sent Gen. Diaz a congratulatory note with directions as to the disposition of prisoners, saying:

"The native prisoners you will transfer to your command and set at liberty according to the circumstances in which you find them. Foreign prisoners you will retain for further disposition."

Among the Government archives which were taken, upon the occupation of Queretaro, were some documents relating to the last will of Maximilian, wherein, in case of his death, Teodoro Larez, Jose Maria Lacunza and Mariano, the assassins of Taubayara, were declared regents.

Escoedo writes from Queretaro:

"I have ordered the execution of those master traitors who made terror an order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich, confiscated their property and their all where I could not do it in person. My officers have strictly complied with my orders, and I hope, before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreign spilt that resides in my country."

There is a report that Maximilian was in the face, and the Mexican Generals in the back, for being traitors.

Both the Liberal and Imperial papers of Brownsville condemn the execution. La Rancheria is in full mourning.

Berobal, the Governor of Matamoras, had all the bells rung and rockets fired on reception of the news of the execution. He sent official information of the fact to Gen. Ringold.

The Monterrey stage has been robbed several thousand dollars in coin.

Senator Henderson, Chairman of the Indian Commission, who has been in the plains with Gen. Hancock, says half the reports concerning the Indian depredations are false, gotten up to the money by putting the Government at cost. It cost the Government in 1865 forty-nine million dollars to carry on the Indian war, and three millions alone were paid to one firm on the Kansas border for transportation. Parties whom the newspapers call scoundrels and traders engaged prompting the Indians to commit.

Structure of the American Theatre, Philadelphia—Terrible Loss of Life.

A long account of the burning of the American Theatre in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, published in the *Bulletin*, we quote the following:

About midway in the performance, "Demon Dance," taken from the "Black Cook" drama, is represented on the stage. In the midst of this scene, and while the audience, amid clouds of cigar smoke and fumes of beer, are fastening their eyes intently upon the spectacle before them, there was a demon at work just beyond the stage, so furiously he beat against the rickety pine boards that presently they gave way before him, and a vast mass of smoke and smoke and blazing particles lept upon the stage, and the flames, catching the scenery, mounted, as along gunpowder, train to the flies. In an instant there was, of course, terror and dismay among those upon the stage—let girls and demons rush up stairs the dressing-room, and with hearts palpitating tried to reach their garments. But the masterless flame had already reached the floor of the apartment, and as the door swung open a blast gushed out into their faces, they could see room, dresses and furniture enveloped in a mass of fire—so again, just in time to mingle with the crowd of actors as they rushed out to the street, utterly careless andardless of everything but personal safety.

Mr. James Pilgrim, the stage manager, who was first informed of the fire, ran to the front of the stage, and, with excitement, said:

Adoles and Gentlemen: Circumstances compelled me to adjourn the play at this moment, and you would oblige me much by leaving as soon as you can.

It is your interest to leave, so do stand upon the order of your going, but I say I will explain another time, and gentlemen, leave—leave as quickly as you can.

These remarks took the audience by surprise. Nothing bad as yet attracted attention. Some people walked out, but greater portion remained. A second time Mr. Pilgrim requested them to leave, and a few more complied while the play was still in progress.

It got upon the stage to ascertain what was really the matter, but were only asked to retire. Presently we began to come out upon the stage, the pointed flames pierced the flimsy curtain. Then there was a rush and what of a panic. Happily there were but few ladies or children present, everybody got out without injury.

The scenery from the old Chestnut Street Theatre, painted by Russell, the handsome drop curtain from our establishment, an extensive robe, and an immense quantity of robes which have been accumulated

for years, were in the building, and were completely destroyed. Mr. Pilgrim lost his entire wardrobe. The ladies of the company lost their street clothing, escaping in their stage dresses. The male actors mostly got their trunks out. The building belonged to Mr. Robert Fox, and the alterations and improvements made within a short period cost him \$28,000. His total loss will be between \$30,000 and \$40,000. He has an insurance of \$9000 in New York and Baltimore companies.

Late in the evening, when the fire was nearly subdued, it was noticed that the front wall had been burned and warped by the heat, so that it leaned. The crowd were loud in their warnings to the firemen to "look out for the wall." But the firemen, eager and excited, were reckless of danger. Presently the wall shivered for an instant, and then, with a deep rumble, followed by a crash, it tottered and fell, hurling huge stones, and bricks and timber down upon the men beneath it. An instant of agonizing suspense, and the crowd, realizing the character of the accident, rushed to where the fragments lay and began to disentomb the human beings who lay stretched in death or moaning in pain beneath.

Survey of the Coosa River.

We gratified to learn that Mr. Thos Peasall the commissioner appointed by Governor Patton has commenced this important work. The survey was commenced at Gadsden and had at the last report from the Commissioner progressed to the railroad bridge over the Coosa. To this point Mr. Peasall thinks that it is not only practicable but entirely feasible to render the river navigable with five feet water for steam boats at all seasons of the year.

The Commissioner with his corps of engineers will push the work forward with energy until the survey is completed to Wetumpka. *Montgomery Advertiser.*

ERRORES OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Disease, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,

32 Cedar Street, New York.

TOP CONSUMMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, Information has reached this Department, that an atrocious murder was recently committed in Cleburne county upon the body of Michael Pessina; and

Whereas, it is formally charged, that the said murder was perpetrated by JOSEPH MARKS; and it appearing that the said Marks has fled from justice and is still running at large:

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the outraged law, and having the murderer brought to condign punishment, I, R. M. PATTON, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do issue this my proclamation, ordering

a three hundred dollar

reward for the arrest of the said Joseph Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the GOVERNOR.

MICAH TAUL,
Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Marks is low in stature; stout and heavily built, weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; he is about twenty-five years of age; he has blue eyes, light hair, which was quite long when he fled; his complexion is fair. He is slow spoken. The second toe on the left foot has been cut, so that it hangs down. The first and third toes on the same foot, incline towards each other, and nearly if not quite too in.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, please, by return mail, and ready to do so, this my proclamation, offering a reward of

three hundred dollars

to any person who may arrest the said Joseph Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, please, by return mail, and ready to do so, this my proclamation, offering a reward of

three hundred dollars

to any person who may arrest the said Joseph Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the GOVERNOR.

MICAH TAUL,
Secretary of State.

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PASCAGOULA BAY

BY MATTHEW J. FIELD.

Moony light is sleeping on the wave,
You sandy beach shines in the ray,
And silver are the sands that pave
Fair Pascagoula Bay.

You isles of green seem spirit bound,
While spell-like silence floats around;
And you mysterious object, mark!
Far o'er the glassy surface, see
The branching root of some dead tree
Peep out above the shallow sea,
Like water spirit dark.

Like some lone spirit of the water
Gazing upon the fair moonlight,
Or sighing for some earthly daughter,
In silence still in night.
Dões sorrow dwell beneath the wave?
In a coral grot or crystal cave?

And do the nymphs and naiads know
To weep? Does some fair Undine,
Beneath you bay of silver sheen,
Hiding her face in tresses green,
Drop amber tears of woe?

Ah! sorrow ever o'er the earth!
With joy goes, almost hand in hand
Changing and mingling joy and mirth,
Thick as you silver sand.
The songsters on their summer wings,
The fairest and the best of things
Find mirth still mingled with alloy.
Ah! sadness dwelleth everywhere
Upon the earth and in the air,
And 'neath the waves, yes, even there
Grief mingles still with joy.

Hark! little! doth my musing lone
And dismal, lit my fancy high?
Or whence this sad and sighing tone
Of music floating by?
Now swells it over leaf and bough,
Beneath, along the water now,
And, ah! how very sad it seems,
Mourning as solem tolling bells,
Echoes of by-gone funeral knolls,
Like spirits sighing their farewells;
Or music heard in dreams.

And 'tis not fancy, for they tell!
How long ago, was heard the sound;
How here the men fought and fell.
And in the bay—were drowned.
They say it is a spirit band
Mourning in Pascagoula's sand;

The bones of many tribes are there;
Their moans left echoes on the waves
That roll o'er their eternal graves,
And as the beach the water laves,
Sad music fills the air.

Again! how strange! it cannot be
The night wind for the night is still
And not a leaf stirs on the tree,
Or blade upon the hill;
Now deep, now distant, now so near,
You start and smile at your own fear.
And all of mournfull swells along
The sound it thrills your feelings deep,
You long to steal away and weep,
You sigh to listen—and to sleep,
Lulled by this spirit song.

Not when the tempest whips the wave,
Not when the storm field's rage is stirred;
But when 'tis silent as the grave,
Then is the music heard:
Then wildly sweetly, from the lake
The spirit song is heard to break.
And o'er the glassy wave to play;
The war song of the Indian brave
Comes from his deep and watery grave,
And floats upon the silver wave
Of Pascagoula Bay.

*The effusion of a young and gifted Southerner, whose early death some years ago was not without the lesson so often taught in the errors of erratic genius.—We believe it has never been in print.—It is founded on a legend of Pascagoula bay, Mississippi. An ancient tradition tells how a once stately and powerful tribe, many thousand moons ago, was gradually reduced by confederated enemies, until the last fugitive remnant came to shore of this beautiful bay, and uniting in the death song, flung themselves on mass, in despair, into its waters. Their wail is still heard on calm summer evenings, softened into a tone as faint and low as a sigh.

A Snake in the Grass.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Come, listen to me, my lad,
Come, listen to me a spell!
Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What befall.

A youth who loved liquor well.
A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blessed,
Ere with brandy and wine
He began to decline,
And behaved like a person possessed,
I protest.

The temperance plan is the best.
One evening he went to the tavern, my
lad,
He went to the tavern one night,
And drinking too much
Rum, brandy and such,
The chaps got exceedingly tight

And was quite
What your chaps would entitle "fright."
The fellow fell into a snore, my lad,
Tis a horrible slumber he takes
He trembles with fear.

And acts very queer;
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes,
And raves about great horrid snakes!

Tis a warning to you and to me, my lad,
A particular caution to all—
Though no one can see
The viper but he—

To hear the poor lunatic howl,
"How they crawl
All over the floor and the wall."

The next morning he took to his bed,
My lad,
Next morning he took his bed,
And he never got up

To dine or to sup,
Though properly physicked and bled;
And I read,

Next day, the poor fellow was dead.
You have heard of the snake in the
grass, my lad;
Of the viper concealed in the grass;

But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class!

Alas!
Tis the viper that lurks in the glass.

Stop the Leaks.

Mrs. Haskell, in her Household Encyclopedia, enumerates a long list of small household leaks which we commend to the careful attention of every housekeeper:

Much waste is experienced in boiling, etc., meats. Unless watched, the cook will throw out the water without letting it cool to take off the fat, or scrape the dripping-pan into the swill-pail. The grease is useful in many ways. It can be burned in lamps, mixed with lard, or when no pork has been boiled with it, made into candles. When pork has been boiled alone, it will do to fry cakes if cleansed.

Again, bits of meat are thrown out which would make hashed meat or hash.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, or the bread-pan left with the dough sticking to it.

Pie-crust is left and laid by to sour, instead of making a few tarts for tea.

Cake batter is thrown out because but little is left.

Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when oftentimes they can be steamed for the next day, or as is the case of rice, made over in other forms.

Vegetables are thrown away that would warm for breakfast nicely.

Dish cloths are thrown where mice can destroy them.

Soup is left in water to dissolve, or more used than is necessary.

If bath brick, whitening, rotten-stone, etc., are used, much is wasted uselessly.

The scrub brush is left in water, pails scorched by the fire, tubs and barrels left in the sun to dry and fall apart, chamber-pots allowed to rust, thus not dried, and iron-ware rusted; nice knives used for cooking in the kitchen, silver, spoons used to scrape kettles, or forks to toast bread.

Rinsings of sweetmeats and skim-mings of syrup, which make good vinegar, are thrown out.

Cream is allowed to mould and spoil, mustard to dry in the pot, and vinegar to corrode the castor.

Tea, roasted coffee, pepper and spices, to stand open and lose their strength.

The molasses jug loses the cork and the flies take possession.

Sweetmeats are opened and forgotten.

Vinegar is drawn in a basin, and allowed to stand till both basin and vinegar are spoiled.

Sugar is spilled from the barrel, coffee from the sack, and tea from the chest.

Different sauces are made too sweet, and both sauce and sugar wasted.

Dried fruits have not been taken care of in season and become wormy.

The vinegar on pickles loses its strength, or leaks out, and the pickles become worthless.

Potatoes in the cellar grow and the sprouts are not removed till they become worthless.

Apples decay for want of looking over.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and the beef because the brine wants scalding.

Hams become tainted, or filled with vermin, for want of right protection.

Dried beef becomes so hard it cannot be cut.

Cheese moulds, and it is eaten by mice or vermin.

Lard is not well tried in the fall, and becomes tainted, and spoils for want being well made at first.

Bones are burned that would make soap.

Ashes are thrown out carelessly, endangering the premises and being wasted.

Servants leave a light burning in the kitchen when they are all out of an evening.

Clothes are whipped to pieces in the wind, fine cambrics rabbled on the board, and lace torn in searching.

Brooms are never hung up, and good ones are spoiled.

Carpets are swept with stubs hardly fit to scrub the kitchen, and good new brooms used for scrubbing.

Towels are used in place of holders, and good sheets to iron on, taking a fresh one every week, thus scorching nearly all in the house.

Done at office, this the 20th day of June, 1867.

W. H. HAMES, Register.

June 23, 1867.—\$15 00.

cohol.

Caps are left from lamps, rendering the fluid worthless by evaporation.

Table linen is thrown carelessly down and eaten by mice, or put away damp and is mildewed, or the fruit stains are forgotten and the stains washed in.

Table cloths and napkins are used as dish wipers.

Mats are forgotten to be put under hot dishes.

Teapots are melted by the stove.

Water is forgotten in pitchers, and allowed to freeze in winter.

Stops for cows and pigs are never saved.

China is used to feed cats and dogs on.

And in many other ways a careless and inexperienced housekeeper will waste without heeding the hard earned wages of her husband, when she thinks because she buys no fine clothes, makes the old ones last, and cooks plainly, she is a most superior housekeeper.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per month

The Xmas. Year, or 200 Per cent Profit on COMMISSION. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active, industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars, call on, or address

G. W. JACKSON & CO.
11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, Esq., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN-PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. Thrasher Esq.:

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association in this past year, we hereby tender him the thanks of this Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in the above resolution do no more than justice to your important services during your Superintendence—services which none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,

W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would request every daily, semi-weekly, weekly, and monthly journal South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of latitude West of the Mississippi, to publish this advertisement twice, and send to me in New York, each time, a copy of the paper containing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my combinations to secure cheaper printing paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the size of paper used by the several publications, and I can procure it in no other way than by requesting particular attention to the need of sending copy of the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mail failures, and that they be postpaid to secure post office delivery.

J. S. TURASHER,
Box 5939 New York, N. Y.

May 21

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, 3d District, Alabama.

Huntsville, July 6, 1867.

To the Citizens of North Alabama:

THE Estate of Henry Box, Jr., deceased, having been assessed against you for the year 1866 has been transmitted to me by the Assessor of this District. Unless this tax is paid in ten days from date, costs will accrue, and if payment is delayed, beyond twenty days, the law provides for the collection of the same by distraint, with a penalty of 5 per centum and other charges additional.

Citizens of Calhoun County, pay to H. F. Ternon, Dep. Col. & Jacksonville, ROBERT JOHNSTON.

This annual tax contains Special taxes, (formerly licenses,) incomes, gold watches, carriages, silver-ware, &c.

JULY 6, 1867.—21.—\$4 00.

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Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 20, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1581.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing
business above McClellan's store, west
side of the public square. A good lot
of materials on hand, and work done with
despatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

JOHN W. INZER, GROCER & BOX,
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law.

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
Of Alabama,

Has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,
TUMORS, POLYPS,
DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South. He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65

JACKSONVILLE

FLOURING MILLS.

THE citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, are informed that the undersigned has completed and now in successful operation his

New Steam Flouring Mills.

His machinery is all new and in excellent order, and he is prepared to make a good article of Flour as any mills in the country. His Corn mill, which has given universal satisfaction, is also still in operation.

Bring on your wheat and corn, and we promise you that you shall not go away disappointed, as he has secured the assistance and services of A. Adelber, Jr., an experienced and competent Miller. Wm. ADAMS.

Feb. 16, 1867.

To the Admitted.

D. R. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, scrofula, pustules, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Bath Doctor.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office: April 20, 1868.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jun. 6, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved.

24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Tickets on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma daily, (except Sunday's) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive at Blue Mountain at 12 night

do will leave Blue Mountain at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma (except Sunday's) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice.

Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and

Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays,

Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with

buses to Montgomery and Mobile, and with

the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain, they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

• E. G. BARNEY.

June 6, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE,

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see yourself. H. G. NOBLE.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.

50,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good low land. Address, giving numbers of the lands and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Ag't, Gatesburg, Ill.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People

420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or carved legs, strait bottom, head moulding on plinth.....\$150

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, curved legs and lyre.....\$200

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style B, curved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs.....\$250

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, curved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....\$260

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the fall from frame, French action, hump pedestal, bevelled top, Ivory keys and key frame, and exceed in overstrung bass, nearly all the 7 octave Pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetnes of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive warehouses in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defey competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required to those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judge ment as to the real merits of our instruments as to the durability, touch, sweetnes, and power of tone, standing in tune, &c., based on an actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the Artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a workshop, instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workman's last finishing touches.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,

No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

H. T. SPALDING,

Dental Surgeon,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, in the practice of Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets inserted on Vulcanite Base, the latest improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, and approved by the profession.

Operating Room at residence, Main street, opposite public square, Mrs. Francis' house.

All work warranted.

Recommendation, from the Great Seal of the Court of Appeals, Dist. South Carolina, officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, '66.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

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daily, (except Sunday's) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive at Blue Mountain at 12 night

do will leave Blue Mountain at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma (except Sunday's) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice.

Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and

Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays,

Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with

buses to Montgomery and Mobile, and with

the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain, they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

• E. G. BARNEY.

June 6, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

Agents wanted. Address,

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

616 Broadway, New York.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

AGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25...11

Empire Shuttle Sewing

Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

For Family and Manufacturing Pur-

poses.

Agents wanted. Address,

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

616 Broadway, New York.

Stonewall! Stonewall!!

THE undersigned are authorized agents to

receive subscriptions in Calhoun county

Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen-

eral (Stonewall) Jackson," by Prof. R. L.

Dobney, of Virginia.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal

Hero. The only edition authorized by his

widow, a personal friend and

Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00
first insertion, " " 1 00
Each subsequent insertion, " " 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULLWIDER, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Juries of the Peace.

J. P. Anstrum of Selma, is authorized to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for this paper.

Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—price ten cents.

The Editor of this paper is absent this week, in attendance on the District Conference at Co'umbiana, but has left it in charge of a friend whom he hopes will give satisfaction to its patrons.

We are requested by Capt. McGogy, of Talladega, to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Oxford, Ala., for their kind, prompt and energetic efforts to reclaim his favorite mare, stolen at that place on the night of the 11th inst. Their anxiety to assist him and bring the offender to justice will always be appreciated by him.

See notice, by E. L. Woodward in another column.

We expect it will turn out that Juarez is only an Indian after all, instead of a negro; otherwise we cannot conceive how Mr. Shanks' resolution introduced into Congress congratulating the Juarez government on that eminently humane and Radical Republican act the murder of Maximilian, failed to pass. We see, too, that another Radical bill, offering reward for Indian scalps, was tabled. There must be a screw loose somewhere. Thad. Stevens ought to whip up his Radical followers who are lagging so far behind in the march of progress and philanthropy.

Dentistry.—We stepped into Dr. C. C. Porter's room yesterday morning, and were politely shown a number of new and improved instruments, which he has recently purchased; and also a beautiful lot of whole and partial sets of teeth, for gold and silver veneer plate. An attempt description of these new, beautiful and useful improvements, would give the reader but little idea, unless he could see them. We will mention, however, among others a beautiful and ingenious instrument, called the Automatiz Puggar, which regulates precisely the amount of pressure, and gives notice when any degree desired of pressure, is obtained, by the striking of a hammer, inside of the silver case; so the latest improvement of a lamp for preparation of veneer plate, and beautiful and ingenious instruments, Excavators, Burrs, Drills, &c., which obviate the painful and distressing operations of filing and sawing Dr. P., as is known to our readers, is a competent scientific and skilful Dentist of long practical experience, faithful and thorough in all his work. His friend and the public generally are invited to call at his room, on the south side of the square, and examine his new, beautiful and useful instrument, and stock of fine material. His appointments of first week in each month at his room, will be punctually filled; and he is determined to keep up with the most advanced in his profession.

gro jolification. As one Brickhouse, the orator of the day, a good loyal leaguer, was looming super prettily extensively, some unreconstructed rebel in the crowd, exclaimed *sotto voce*, "Hurrah for Gen. Forney!" another, "Down Gen. Forney." (That remark however was loyal.) "He is making some good righteous fellow foot the circle, now," alluding to a pleasant little incident in the personal history of the orator, who early in the rebellion was so anxious to kill a yankee that he was among the first to volunteer, joined the rebels, went to Virginia; but as soon as he got a smell of "villainous gunpowder" his courage and patriotism oozed out, and he commenced playing "Old Soldier" by shamming sickness; as a remedy for which, Gen. then Col. Forney, prescribed shouldering a rail and foot the circle.

This little interesting reminiscence greatly disconcerted the orator; he checked up, forgot his speech and left the stand, a magnificent burst of eloquence completely spoiled.

Then D. A. Self, the head centre of the loyal leagues for this county, mounted the rostrum and soon got in a weaving way on the bones of thousands of gallant union soldiers bleaching on a hundred battlefields; when that same "rebel eus" made very innocently the inquiry of the gallant speaker what battle he had ever been in. This was the most unkindest cut of all. The orator retired ignominiously from the field, all his eloquence bottled up, and muttering vengeance on the d—d secesh. A court of enquiry has been asked for and doubtless Capt. McGogy, of the Freedmen's Bureau will be in attendance with the whole U. S. Army to back him and if any malicious rebel has been guilty of one or any of the above atrocious outrages on the rights of Freedmen and negroes the least he can expect is to be bayoneted to death in one hour or less time.

"Business first, pleasure afterwards," as Richard the third said when he stabbed King Henry before smothering the babies.

Thad. Stevens has adopted this motto, hence he advocates *first* a "mild confederation," sufficient to indemnify loyal men for their losses during the war—for instance pay him for his iron works.—*Afterwards* he proposes the recreation of hanging some of the leading rebels, letting the negroes loose on the women and children of the South, and other innocent and pleasant amusements.

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Pay Up!

Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat is ready for market, and you can get a fair price. I expect punctuality, for, "Old things are done away." So call in at once and pay.

E. L. WOODWARD.

The GRAVE.—It buries every error, conceals every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctions thro, that he should have warred with poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him!

The yellow fever is prevailing as an epidemic at Kingston, Jamaica.

LATE NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 12.—Further accounts of the Fort Wallace fight says six cavalrymen were killed. The soldiers were driven into the fort. A non-commissioned officer who was captured returned badly mutilated.

Thirteen negro soldiers died of cholera at Fort Barker.

Lancaster, July 12.—Boiler's cotton mill exploded. One of the boilers was carried over the square. The engineer was killed. Superintendent's legs and one arm were broken. Several women were scalded. A considerable portion of the factory is in ruins.

FROM MOBILE.

Steamer Red Gauntlet sailed this morning with one hundred and ten emigrants for Brazil.

The following is the text of the bill as it passed both Houses:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the 2nd of March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Arkansas were not legal State governments, and if continued were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. That the commander of any district named in the said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General in chief of the army of the United States, to effect it if it is approved, whenever, in opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power by election, appointment or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof. And upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspensions, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to the district commander.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the acts of the officers of the army, already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed.

Provided, that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officers in command of the district, or by the General of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commanders to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States.

Sec. 5. That the board of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate the return of March 23d, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act. The oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall decide that he is entitled to it; and such Board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such Board, any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the Board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the Board shall make a note or memorandum which shall be returned with the registration list, to the commanding General of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from list: provided, that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any Board of Registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act, is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

is entitled to be registered or vote, and the words "executive or judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Sec. 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act, may in the discretion of the commander of any district be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof to re-register for a period of five days the registration list, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possessed the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or amnesty would have disqualify him from registration or voting.

Sec. 8. That section four of said last named act, shall be construed to authorize the commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it useful, to remove any member of a board of registration and fill any vacancies in such board.

Sec. 9. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military district under any so-called State, or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 10. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of a civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 15.—The President sent to the Senate the documents called for regarding reconstruction and estimate the expense of carrying out these bills at fourteen millions, in addition to the two millions and one hundred thousand already expended. This is the aggregate for the governing of these States before the war. This sum continues the President, would be considerably augmented if the State machinery be operated by the Federal Government and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the State governments, should become responsible for the liabilities which was incurred by them before the rebellion, in hindering efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise connected with insurrectionary purposes. These debts will approximate to one hundred million, the greater part due from loyal citizens and foreigners.

It is subject for Congressional consideration whether the assumption of such obligations would not impair national credit.

A resolution was introduced and passed, directing the Committee on public lands to report a bill fortifying swamp lands heretofore granted to Southerners by the United States.

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Sec. 12. That the board of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate the return of March 23d, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act. The oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall decide that he is entitled to it; and such Board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such Board, any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the Board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the Board shall make a note or memorandum which shall be returned with the registration list, to the commanding General of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from list: provided, that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any Board of Registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 13. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act, is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

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Sec. 14. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act, may in the discretion of the commander of any district be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof to re-register for a period of five days the registration list, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possessed the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or amnesty would have disqualify him from registration or voting.

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Sec. 16. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military district under any so-called State, or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 17. That the board of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate the return of March 23d, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act. The oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall decide that he is entitled to it; and such Board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such Board, any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the Board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the Board shall make a note or memorandum which shall be returned with the registration list, to the commanding General of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from list: provided, that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any Board of Registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 18. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act, is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

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Sec. 20. That section four of said last named act, shall be construed to authorize the commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it useful, to remove any member of a board of registration and fill any vacancies in such board.

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Pennsylvania Democracy.

The Platform of Principles adopted by the Democracy of Pennsylvania in State convention embraces these planks: Resolved, That representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College, is a right, fundamental and indestructible in its nature, and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State, and essential to our republican system of government. Its denial is the destruction of the government itself.

Resolved, Each State having, under the Constitution, the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we proclaim as a usurpation & an outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power, and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution dismembered the Federal Union, and subverted our republican form of government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following: The denial of the right of the States of the Union to representation in Congress; the treatment of ten States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace; the enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrest and false imprisonments made without authority of law; the resistance of the authority of civil tribunals and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissioners for the trial of undefined offenses; their efforts to destroy the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government by threatened impeachment, to control executive action, and a projected remodeling of the Supreme Court of the United States, to force obedience to the venial mandates of Congress; the ejection from their seats in the Federal Senate and House of Representatives of members duly & legally chosen; the purpose of confiscation, avowed by the Republican leaders, in violation of the declaration of rights and other guarantees of the Federal and State Constitutions, tending, as it does, to destroy all protection to private property, advancing them far on the high road to repudiation.

What Can't a Military Governor Do?

A military governor, under the reconstruction act, can—

Suppress newspapers.

Science lectures.

Remove Mayors of cities, Governors of States, Boards of Commissioners, &c.

Can exclude white aldermen and appoint black in their places.

Can take possession of savings banks.

Can enact laws and postpone the payment of debts.

Can prohibit the distillation of corn, and the sale of liquor.

Can run down city stocks and repudiate city currency.

Can spend \$50,000 for registering black voters and for \$50,000 more.

Can abolish local taxes and regulate the circulation of papers.

Can settle the rate of wages and the price of commodities.

Can dislodge the President and insult the Cabinet.

They can do all this and far more. What they can't do, no one has ventured to say.

Yet an extra session of Congress is called to give more power to these military chieftains; to make them so absolute that or even the President to question the limits of their authority will be a ground of impeachment.

This is what the dog-day Congress is to do. Is it not madness?

Albany Argus.

A Pleasant Prospect for the Radicals—a correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard, writing from Virginia with an evident understanding of the party machinery among the negroes, gives the Republican party fair warning of what is in reserve for them. The negro vote, he says, will decide the Presidential election. The negroes understand this perfectly and are laying their plans in accordance with it. "There are several negroes," says the writer, "fit for the position of Vice-President, and that race claim that the second office in the nation shall be filled by a negro." The correspondent fully endorses their claim and wishes it distinctly understood that it must be conceded or the negro vote will be cast against the Republican party. The party, he says, dare not refuse it as its defeat without the negro vote and the vote of Northern men who will back their claim, is certain. What will Senator Wade do in this contingency? He has pledged himself to "keep ahead" of the people in all questions of Radicalism, and here is one which demands his immediate attention. There are negroes who, we are satisfied, would preside over the Senate with quite as much dignity, intelligence and grace as Senator Wade himself does—but will he think so?—Perhaps he can get the negroes to postpone this question until that of the "redistribution of property" is settled.

N. Y. Times.

Played Out.—We are creditably informed that the Union League, at Mt. Hope, a few days ago, "departed this life," first consigning to the flames their books, rolls, and every vestige of their organization. *Rupestis in peace.* We have thoughts for some time that

this would ultimately be the fate of these organizations, and are now confirmed in our opinion by the action of the Mt. Hope League, and by several members, 12 or 15 withdrawing from the Landersville League, on last Saturday evening, which foretells its early demise. We have also noticed the fact that the zeal of some of the Moulton members has cooled considerably, and the slim attendance speaks of its unhealthy condition. Heretofore we have said but little against the League, simply from the fact that many of our friends and old citizens, belonged to the order who doubtless joined through the purest motives, to try and influence an element over which, in our opinion, for the present, they can have no control.

Moulton, (Ala.) Advertiser, 6th inst.

In a country where the natural desire of the people is to reach the highest point in art, it is very difficult for success to be obtained without the most arduous labor. Public opinion is extremely exacting and not always just; but often unjust and cruel criticism has produced the most beneficial results; the greatest improvements have been made under continual discouragements, and in many successful efforts defeat seemed certain to all except those concerned. In no one branch of art has there been more trials and failures and in no single instrument is there so many different parts to perfect in order to make the whole a success as the Piano-Forte; this is always attended with great expense, requiring large capital and patient perseverance. Gloucesters & Co., 499 Broadway, N. Y., commenced manufacturing Pianos thirty-six years ago, and is one of the oldest houses in the country. They differ from the rest of the makers in this respect—they aimed to make the best instrument, and sell it for the *smallest profit*. These pianos to-day cannot be exceeded. Their singing quality is *pure, full, and easily received through the most lengthy passages*. For power they are unparalleled, and are celebrated for their great brilliancy, exquisite touch, and elegance of style and finish.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections.

The Daily Mail contains all the latest telegraphic and general intelligence, but no news of legislative bodies, &c., &c., while the Weekly Mail, being one of the largest sheets in the South, is filled with reading matter mostly, embracing all the current news of the week.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Printing Solicited.

Ad Money, in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

M. J. TURNLEY, G. J. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. J. TURNLEY, Attorneys at Law

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual political, miscellaneous and local matter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly, to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. Therefore, no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the *Advertiser* will receive the cooperation and support of those interested.

The politics of the *Advertiser* are thoroughly independent and conservative, dealing justly and fairly with all men, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAULY.

One copy, one month	\$1.00
" three months	2.50
" six months	5.00
" twelve months	10.00

WEEKLY.

One copy, three months	\$1.50
" six months	2.50
" twelve months	4.00

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P. O. B. & W.
[From the 'Southern Confederacy.']

Atlanta, January 23rd, 1862.

ENIGMA VITÆ.

EU

I have found it—I have found it—
The Philosopher's Stone,
Sought for by all—yet searched for by
none;
The depths of broad ocean
Are fathomed in vain—
And Earth furrowed deeply,
Throughout her domain.

RE

I have found it—I have found it—
The Philosopher's Stone,
The magic of More, from subject to
throne,
The Light of the World
For all time that has past—
The Hope of the World
The while Time shall last.

K.A.

I have found it—I have found it—
The Philosopher's Stone,
Its virtues being shall hallow the Zone.
'Twas lost in the Garden
Of Gethsemane—
The Key to all Greatness—
God's Word is with me.

CITO.

POIESO.

New National Air.

Yankee Doodle is no more,
Sunk is his name and station;
Nigger Doodle takes its place,
And favors amalgamation.

1st Chorus—Nigger Doodle's all the go,
Elton shins and tandy,
Loyal people all must bow,
To Nigger Doodle Dandy.

The white breed is under par,
It likes the rich aroma,
Give us something black & tan,
Give us old Dahoon.

2nd Chorus—Nigger Doodle, look at him;
No barrel soft or Sandy,
Full of scent and Southern vim,
Is Nigger Doodle Dandy.

The Grecian nose is out of joint,
Can be pulled too easy,
Give us one without a point,
Fat, and black, and greasy.

3rd Chorus—Nigger Doodle, Oh it's nice!
The stock is getting handy,
Chances good to get a splice,
With Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Blubber lips are killing sweet,
And kinky heads are splendid;
An Ob it makes such bulky feet,
To have the heels extended.

4th Chorus—Nigger Doodleup and down,
Elton shins and tandy,
Wreath for him Apolo's crown,
Dear Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Nigger Doodle's all the go,
It's such a rich invention;
All the school rooms like it so,
They will not brook detention.

5th Chorus—Stir the colors, stir the paint,
Like sugar loaf and brandy,
Father of the coming saint,
Is Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Look at distant Beaufort now,
How the thing is working,
Just as slick and nice I swow,
As butter in a firkin.

6th Chorus—Nigger Doodle aint you sweet,
Aint you very handly,
Aint you precious hard to beat,
On Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Help is getting very scarce,
And wages are shrinking,
But contrabands are coming fast,
The Southern hive is swarming.

7th Chorus—Nigger Doodle, kinky crown,
Aint you very handly,
Wont you bring the wages down
My Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Nigger Doodle works so cheap,
The thought is quite bewitching,
Want he make a bully sweep,
Of ware house, barn and kitchen.

8th Chorus—Nigger Doodle aint it nice,
Lamb cheap and handly,
Working in a paltry price,
Is Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Irish Serfs and Lousy Dutch
What care we about you,
Nigger Doodle takes your place,
We can do without you.

9th Chorus—Nigger Doodle aint you great,
Aint you very handly,
Aint you going to rule the State,
My Nigger Doodle Dandy.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Summer Sweet.

BY F. M. P.,

Summer sweet, I greet thee
With a joyous thrill;
Summer sweet, once again
My soul's goblet fill
To the brim with splendor—
To the brim with light—
Rivaling in grandeur
Day and starry night!

In thy month of roses,
Scarce a year ago,
A good fairy whispered
In a silvery flow
Of the sweetest music
Ever a voice knew,
Words of mystic meaning
That o'er my heart drew.

Spells of sweetest rapture
Thrilling every word,
Waking a new gladness
At each magic word!
In thy month of roses
Fell my soul dreaming;
In thy month of roses
Its fair dawn was beaming.

Beaming 'thwart the future
Into bursting day;
Beaming into brightness
As the joyous May!
Ere the summer ended
Wildly throbbed my soul

With a strange, deep gladness
Brooking no control.

Now another summer,
Just as fair and bright,
Is dawning into beauty
With a gladder light;
For my heart well knoweth
How much more than seeming
Is the spell love throweth
Over the soul that's dreaming.

And when truth and honor
Grew each earnest row,
Could I wish a brighter,
Sweeter, happier now?
Summer sweet, I greet thee,
With a joyous heart;
May the light that bringest
From it ne'er depart!

The wife of the editor of an Ohio paper amused herself one day last week by throwing rotten eggs at the editor of a rival sheet.

The right man in the right place—a husband at home in the evening.

The happiness of man arises more from his inward than his outward condition.

There is a man in Connecticut who has such a hatred to everything pertaining to a monarchy that he won't wear a crown in his hat.

"Madam," said a husband to his young wife in a little altercation which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled, and each consider the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance towards a reconciliation?" "The best natured and the wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with an unction. She was the conqueror.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNNE & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargent, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also feed transient horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNNE & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

The barbarous execution of Maximilian has shocked every civilized government in the world with the exception of the United States.—Several of the courts of Europe have gone into mourning on account of his death, and will undoubtedly suspend all diplomatic intercourse with the mongrel rulers of Mexico. Had Maximilian been a negro, the radicals of the North would have been equally indignant at his fate, would have fitted out a fleet of iron clad ships and demanded satisfaction for this shocking outrage on a "man and a brother," but being only a white man it is all right, especially as Juarez, although said to be an Indian, has probably a large mixture of genuine African blood.

This is the only reasonable way to account for the fact that he has been such an especial favorite with Congress. An Indian is but very little if any better than a white man.

W. G. JACKSON & CO.

11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per month. The Year Round, or 200 Per cent Profit on Commission. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active, industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars call on, or address

G. W. JACKSON & CO.

11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

IN CHANCERY.

TO Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. THRASHER ESQ.:

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective services of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association, in years past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in the above resolution do no more than justice to your important services during your superintendence—services which none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly journal South of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and the 30 deg. 30 min. parallel of latitude West of the Mississippi, to publish this advertisement twice, and send to me at New York, each time, a copy of the paper containing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my contributions to secure a cheap printing paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the sizes of paper used by the several publications, and I can procure it in no other way than by requesting particular attention to the need of sending copy of the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mailing, and that they be postpaid to secure post office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER,
Box 5350 New York, N. Y.

IN CHANCERY.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3d District, Alabama.

Huntsville, July 6, 1867.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTH ALABAMA:

THE U. S. TAX assessed against you for the year 1866 has been transmitted to me by the Assessor of this District. Unless this tax is paid in ten days from date, costs will accrue, and if payment is delayed beyond twenty days, the law provides for the collection of the same by distraint, with a penalty of 5 per centum and other charges additional.

Citizens of Calhoun county pay to H. F. Vernon, Dep. Col. &c. Jacksonville.

Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES, &c., OF

KON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

By Henry Cleveland,
Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitution.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Feb. 16, 1867.

2nd.

CHEAP but VALUABLE LAND

480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little

Waney Creek, 12 miles west of Jacksonville, and one half mile from the Jacksonville and Gladstone Rail road, is now offered for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to Louisiana, at little more than government price. The land lies well, is well numbered, has on it fine springs, a large portion good soil, and 90 acres believed to contain a very valuable state quarry. It will be sold all together, or in subdivision of 40 or 20 acres. For further particulars, enquire at this office.

May 18, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Ma-

chines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion

Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

July 13, 1867.—\$6.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one valid injunction issued

to the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed I will sell before the

highest bidder for cash on Monday 3d

of August next, One certain horse and sundry notes in the hands of Dr. S. C. Wil-

liams, levied upon as the property of George W. Clark and Thomas Allen, to satisfy said injunctions in favor of George L. Turnley, administrator of the estate of Joshua Cobb, deceased, this July 10, 1867.

S. D. McCLELLEN,

Sheriff.

July 13, 1867.—\$6.00.

W. M. HAMES, Register.

June 29, 1867.—\$15.00.

J. T. BARRET, Adm'r.

June 22, 1867.—\$7.00.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Spe-

cial Term, July the 9th, A. D. 1867.

THIS day came G. C. Ellis, Executor of

the Estate of R. G. Earle, deceased, and

filed in court his petition and report, ac-

companied with the proper schedules, repre-

senting that the Estate of his Testator is in-

solvent, and asking that the same may be so

declared by an Order and Decree of this

Court. It is therefore ordered by the court,

that the 17th day of August, 1867, be set apart

as a day for the hearing and determining

upon said petition, and declaring said es-

Jacksonville

Democrat

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 27, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1582

Jacksonville *Republican*.

ADMITTED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY

MATTHEW MORNING, BY

J. F. GRANT.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

Montgomery, Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE,

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see for yourself.

H. G. NOBLE.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch, and at low rates to suit the times.

Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offensive Smell. No Grease. No Chimney. Not Explosive. Costs only

25 Cts. Per Gallon.

No Family should be

without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property. Address,

Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co.,

37 Park Row, New York.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.

50,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good Iowa land. Address, giving numbers of the and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Agt.

Galesburg, Ill.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People

420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or carved legs, strait bottom, bead moulding on plinth.....\$450

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, carved legs and lyre.....\$500

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style D, carved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs.....\$550

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....\$600

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstrung bass, nearly all the 7 octave Pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive ware rooms in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defy competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required by those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judge ment as to the durability, touch, sweetness and power of tone, standing in time, &c., based on an actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a ware room, instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,

No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

House and Loft to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms

and two stories, suitable for a boarding

house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a

good garden, with various fruit trees, and

well watered, will be rented on good

terms. For particulars enquire at this

office.

For particulars enquire at this

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance,	\$3 00
For 6 months,	1 75
Terms of Advertising.	
One square of ten lines or less, first insertion,	\$2 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.	
Annunciation of Candidates,	\$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.	

D. M. FULWIDER, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and recollect for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

J. P. ARMSTRONG of Selma, is authorized to contract, receive and recollect for subscription and advertising for this paper.

Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of fast year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—price ten cents.

The attention of the friends of Education, and of the general improvement and business prosperity of our Town, is invited to the proposition in another column, by Messrs. Dodson & Borden. Now is the time to act with energy and perseverance. Neglect or delay may lose to our beautiful and favorably located Town, educational advantages which can never be regained.

About this time last year, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would take various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and in advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten per cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, beeswax, &c., and as crops are abundant, we know that those who desire to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be unheeded in a single instance, without some satisfactory reason given.

Don't Forget

That Friday next, the 2nd day of August, is the day for registration at this place, and let all of every shade of opinion, who are entitled to register, come forward and do so.

FIND COTTON.—Mr. Camp, has left our office several stalks of cotton raised on the Browning farm, 2½ miles south of this place, 6 feet 4 inches high one having 108 another 112 bales. He says he has 30 acres of which this is a fair sample.

Notice.

A State Convention of the Conservatives of Alabama is most respectfully suggested for the first Wednesday in September next at Montgomery.

JAMES H. CLANTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held in the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in August, of the conservative citizens of Calhoun county, which is understood to embrace all, of every shade of opinion, without distinction of color, who are opposed to the Radical policy. This meeting is called for the purpose of consultation on the best policy to be pursued, and the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 1st Wednesday in September next.

Jacksonville, Ala., July 20th, 1867.

MR. GRANT,

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of witnessing the examination of Prof. Borden's school on Friday the 19th inst. and was exceedingly gratified at the results. There was a fair exhibit made of the attainments of the pupils, which is very uncommon. No effort was made at display. It is thought by most teachers that it is impossible to succeed without practicing deception, and humbugging the people by "big examinations."

Jacksonville should sustain teachers who are actuated by higher motives and purer principles, and who have independence enough to set fairly with all. The students made it manifest that they had studied well, that their training has been thorough, and that their reasoning

powers have been developed. The teacher who accomplished these objects, viz: To stimulate to study, to train minds to close investigation, and teach them how to investigate, should be encouraged in his labors. Jacksonville now has just such. Immortal minds should be trained by men who are zealous in their work. Let it not be said that a cold blooded public have gone to their farms and merchandise, regardless of such merit and zeal as is now engaged in this school. The students labor under great disadvantages so far as an Academy is concerned, which a few public spirited men could easily remedy. Will they do it?

Truly,

J. L. D.

Female Academy.

For the information of all persons interested in the prosperity of the Jacksonville Female Academy, the undersigned states that he is authorized to receive none as pupils of the above named institution except females. It is hoped that all will understand that the Female Academy is what its name indicates. D. F. SMITH,

Principal Female Academy.

Jacksonville, July 27, 1867.

LATE NEWS.

FRON SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 19.—The Republican State Convention nominated John Bidwell for Governor, and passed resolutions in favor of impartial suffrage without regard to color.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 19.—SENATE.—The House amendment allowing negroes to act as jurors was adopted.

A joint resolution from the House, nullifying decrees of the court of claims was severely denounced by Trumbull. Summer introduced a bill to strike the word white from the naturalization laws—referred to judiciary committee.

The veto was read and the bill passed without standing—30 to 6. Nays—Bayard, Buckner, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Patterson, of Tenn.

And the chair announced that the bill was law.

The reconstruction appropriation bill was passed over the veto.

The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn tomorrow at 3 o'clock to first Monday in December, 22 to 15; the latter figure representing the impeachment element in the Senate. Adjourned.

House.—The Assassination Committee was allowed to take evidence by the sub-Committee and administer oaths.

A special Committee of five was appointed to investigate Paymasters department. The preamble to the resolution alleges fraud.

The veto was received. The message covers three columns, and argues elaborately the inconsistencies, unconstitutionality and tyranny of the acts.

Stevens, without reply, demanded a vote, and the bill passed 109 to 24.

The Veto of the reconstruction appropriation bill was read. Bill passed, 100 to 22.

A Resolution was passed forbidding the President's removing District Commanders without the consent of the Senate, unless the General commanding the army recommended it.

Adjourned.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton firm with upward tendency, stock light, business restricted, middlings 25 to 2½. Receipts 400 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 22.—Cotton stiff, holders asking advances. Sales 34 bales middlings at 23½.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Montgomery Blair spoke at the Rockbridge Alum Springs on Saturday. He severely denounced the radicals. Of President Johnson he said that he had defeated the Conservative party by retaining his enemies in office. He would advise him, and make General Grant, who he believed was a just man, temporary Secretary of War.

A telegram to the Dispatch says about three hundred persons were present, and among them Gen. Joe. Johnston.

Memphis, July 23.—The cholera is decreasing here. The President of the Board of health states that no cases occurred in the vicinity.

Late accounts from Arkansas represent the disease prevailing on plantations in the vicinity of Pine Bluff and Helena.

One planter lost 25 hands last week.

Crop prospects are very encouraging.

Gen. Pillow estimates his corn crop at 200,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The Indiana Bulletin, of the 18th, reports the yellow fever on the increase, and says there are sick in almost every house in town. It makes an appeal for assistance of money and hospital supplies. The fever has also broken out in Lavaca Texas.

The Message concludes:

"Within a period of less than a year, the legislation of Congress has attempted to stop the Executive Department of the Government of some of its essential powers, which the Constitution and the oath provided in it, devolved upon the President. The power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but in the execution of these laws the Constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that Constitutional duty is effectually taken away—The Military Commander is as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate; any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own Constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these Military Officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the Commander of the District, and General of the army. If there were no other objection than this, to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the

United States, and whilst the obligation rests upon me too see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the power given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the same time surrender that trust and powers which accompany it to any other executive officer high or low, or to any number of executive officers. If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercises. This interference with the Constitutional authority of the executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union, military power, regulates by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of these five District Commanders though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the Head of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. They know how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal these laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud, overruled by arbitrary power or from apathy on their part, too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved."

Immediately after reading the Message, the impeachers made strong efforts.

Boutwell, Butler, and others, characterized the Message defiant.

Stevens said they were arguing in vain. There are unseen agencies at work. There are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent impeachment. I repeat, any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile.

Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, denounced Stevens' insinuations, asserting that no amount of political pressure should turn him aside from the discharge of duty to law and fact, [applause from Democratic side].

Stevens, without reply, demanded a vote, and the bill passed 109 to 24.

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The Message concludes:

"Within a period of less than a year, the legislation of Congress has attempted to stop the Executive Department of the Government of some of its essential powers, which the Constitution and the oath provided in it, devolved upon the President. The power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

The Constitution, in order to carry out this power gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but in the execution of these laws the Constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that Constitutional duty is effectually taken away—The Military Commander is as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate; any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own Constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these Military Officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the Commander of the District, and General of the army. If there were no other objection than this, to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the

United States, and whilst the obligation rests upon me too see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the power given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the same time surrender that trust and powers which accompany it to any other executive officer high or low, or to any number of executive officers. If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercises. This interference with the Constitutional authority of the executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union, military power, regulates by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of these five District Commanders though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the Head of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. They know how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal these laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud, overruled by arbitrary power or from apathy on their part, too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved."

Immediately after reading the Message, the impeachers made strong efforts.

Boutwell, Butler, and others, characterized the Message defiant.

Stevens said they were arguing in vain. There are unseen agencies at work. There are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent impeachment. I repeat, any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile.

Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, denounced Stevens' insinuations, asserting that no amount of political pressure should turn him aside from the discharge of duty to law and fact, [applause from Democratic side].

Stevens, without reply, demanded a vote, and the bill passed 109 to 24.

The Veto of the reconstruction appropriation bill was read. Bill passed, 100 to 22.

A Resolution was passed forbidding the President's removing District Commanders without the consent of the Senate, unless the General commanding the army recommended it.

Adjourned.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton firm with upward tendency, stock light, business restricted, middlings 25 to 2½. Receipts 400 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 22.—Cotton stiff, holders asking advances. Sales 34 bales middlings at 23½.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Montgomery Blair spoke at the Rockbridge Alum Springs on Saturday. He severely denounced the radicals. Of President Johnson he said that he had defeated the Conservative party by retaining his enemies in office. He would advise him, and make General Grant, who he believed was a just man, temporary Secretary of War.

A telegram to the Dispatch says about three hundred persons were present, and among them Gen. Joe. Johnston.

Memphis, July 23.—The cholera is decreasing here. The President of the Board of health states that no cases occurred in the vicinity.

Late accounts from Arkansas represent the disease prevailing on plantations in the vicinity of Pine Bluff and Helena.

One planter lost 25 hands last week.

Crop prospects are very encouraging.

Gen. Pillow estimates his corn crop at 200,

A Post into the Midnight Radical
Conclaves—How the Ignorant
Freemen are Humbled—The
Oaths, Signs and Passwords Re-
vealed.

A TELLING EXPOSE.

To the Editor of the Nashville Banner,
Nashville, July 9, 1867.

Many of your readers, will doubtless
remember my letter of June 6th,
which was largely circulated by the
press of this and other cities of our
State. If there is one sentence therein
not in accordance with law and the true
principles of liberty and human rights,
I don't know what constitutes those
safeguards of man and have been "raised
a fool." For writing and publishing
that letter I was at once "expelled"
from "Loyal League No. 1," where I
had been sworn "to do even unto death,"
all in my power to "keep ever burning
on the altar of the American heart,
the sacred flame of liberty." Let the world
sit in judgment on my life of sixty-five
years and particularly on that part of it
embraced in the past seven years. I
court its investigation and will abide
cheerfully by its award, indifferent alike
to flattery or abuse. I shall do my duty
even though asses bray, and dogs
snap and howl.

Expelled from the Loyal League!
Now, Gentlemen, permit me to introduce
you into that sanctum sanctorum
of political humbug. I promised this
—I'll do it.

At the first door you give two light
taps and whisper through a hole within,
"Loyal Men." The door opens. You
move on to a second door and give two
taps. A loop hole is opened. You
whisper "Most rule," and are then
marched around a darkened room and
welcomed by the "Good Chairman," in
the following words: "The good and
true are always welcome, &c."

You have now marched around the
room and are placed before an altar on
which is spread the American Flag—
Here also lies open a Bible and a book
with the old, original, unaltered Constitu-
tion of the United States, gift of our
Fathers; as it was, is and ever shall be
unchanged.

There, too, lie crossed two common
swords, such as are worn by army sur-
geons. Between the points a mysteri-
ous bronze chain is led with something
the smell of which reminds you of "Old
Robertson."

On your right, at a small altar, stands
long, tank, lean "Forty Acres." Behind
you, at another desk or altar, stands a
once Provo Marshal. Around this long
dark dirty room, the "Loyal Leaguers,"
some black and some white, and among
them some of our most worthy citizens.
There are also a few whose "coppers"
stick out through the whitewash given
by this "Loyal League".

The gas is now darkened, and "Forty
Acres" with eyes upturned like a
"duck in a thunder storm," his lean
hands open out towards Heaven,
mumbles out a prayer. This done, the
jolly, good-natured, kind-looking Miller,
not "of Mansfield," (though quite as
portly), steps forward with book and
watch in hand, and fires the mysterious
looking cup, which darts up a flickering,
blue flame, such as is represented
as burning in the "Eternal Hades"—
With your right hand on the book, and
the left in the air, you now take the
"oath of allegiance," known to all, and
are most particularly required "to de-
fend the Constitution of the United
States" (unaltered), on which your
hand rests, and the Constitution of the
State of Tennessee. What is the latter
Constitution? Who can tell?

You are also sworn to keep the se-
crets of the League, "to vote for none
but loyal men," &c. In that long, dark,
dirty room, on the right side of which
stood about one hundred old rusty
muskets, in such presence, before the
flickering, blue flame, which but made
"darkness visible," with the nasal
twang of "Forty Acres" voice in prayer,
still sounding in my ears, I was
with others made a loyal Leaguer.—
Surrounded with such paraphernalia of
humbug, we were sworn a'so, as before
said, to do even unto death all in our
power to make liberty eternal, to "vote
for none but loyal men," &c.

I am, respectfully yours,
Wm. Duvier.

*See McCaulay's Massacre of Glen-
con. Read and tremble, for the spirit
is here.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to
health in a few weeks by a very simple rem-
edy, after having suffered for several years with
a severe lung affection, and that dread disease
Consumption—is anxious to make known to
his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of
the prescription used (free of charge,) with
the directions for preparing and using the

same, which will find a safe cure for

Cossumptives, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs,

Colic, and all Throat and Lung Afections.

The only object of the advertiser in sending
the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and
spread information which he conceives to be
invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will
try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing,
and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing

the prescription, free, by return mail, will

please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

THE
MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual
political, miscellaneous and local matter,
to devote a column daily and a page weekly,
to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock
Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of
Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions
or correspondence on these topics. There
being no other paper in the State giving special
attention to this department, we trust the Ad-
vertiser will receive the co-operation and sup-
port of those interested.

The politics of the Advertiser are thorough-
ly independent and conservative, dealing justly
and fairly with all men, and holding itself
above all factions and all parties, for the good
of the State and country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One copy, one month \$1 00

" three months 2 50

" six months 5 00

" twelve months 10 00

WEEKLY.

One copy, three months \$1 50

" six months 3 00

" twelve months 4 00

Six copies twelve months sent to one 20 00

Ten copies twelve months sent to one 30 00

Post office address.

REID & SCREWS,
Editors and Proprietors.

Clubs received for six months at the forego-
ing rates.

All subscriptions are payable strictly in ad-
vance; and, at the expiration of the time for
which payment is made, unless previously re-
newed, the name of the subscriber will be
striken from our books.

REID & SCREWS,
Editors and Proprietors.

November 18, 1865.

Carlo Ditha of their active jungles,

the "Obi Man" with his poisoned coco-
nut. They will never forget that blue
flame, those crossed swords, the wild up-
turned eye of "Forty Acres," with om-
nipotently uplifted finger of the worthy
Miller," as he pronounces the "Ana-
thas, Maratha" on all who secede or
break the terrible pledge. Poor, simple,
wronged creatures! In the wild storms
of midnight, when the blue lightning
bursts its fingers through the storms
tossed cloud, their imagination will
bring out clothed with horror, that
darkened room, that mysterious flame,
the upturned eye of "Forty Acres," and the
"So mote it be" of the mixed multitu-
dote.

Gentlemen, fellow-citizens, freemen
look at this mummery—this political
humbug, and think that men of rank,
of standing, of fine intellect and kind
hearts are there. How can you account
for it, in this nineteenth century?—
What does it mean? Has the Lord our
God forsaken us? Are we a people?—
Has he made us blind that our ruin may
be more sure? League and madmen,
beware! Like blind Sampson, you now
sit beneath the tower, not of oppression
but of human rights. You are madly
grasping the law and the ballot box—
the sure columns of liberty. If you bow
yourselves as we did, the beautiful
structure will fall, and you and your
children will perish unwept under its
ruins. Leagues, beware! A day of
retribution is coming. Blind guides
leading the blind, how can you escape?—
Every act of your own and of your
leaders is calculated to provoke blood.—
You know this. Do you think to grind
the Anglo-Saxon race beneath the heel
of your deceived colored dupes? You
emancipated them as a military necessity.
As the last hope of our tottering
government, to save yourselves, you
and your party laid violent hands on the
"colored element," and now you say
that it was all for love of that element.

Let us look at Mr. Lincoln's letter to
A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.,
dated April 4, 1864:

"I believed the indispensable neces-
sity for emancipation and arming the
blacks, would come. It came, and I
was, in my best judgment, driven to the
alternative of either surrendering the
Union and the Constitution, or of laying
strong hands on the colored element and arming it. I chose the latter."

Further quotation is unnecessary, com-
ment useless. And now, dear leagu-
es, remember, when you tell the poor
freemen that it was your love that
made him free, you speak not the truth.

When you gave him the right of suffrage
on the same account, 'twas to save your
bacon, and you care no more for the
freemen than Balaam did for the
poor brute which refused to carry him.

Finally, Loyal League No. 1, I beg
leave to say to you, when you are about
to turn a member out without cause, as
Paul said to the jailer, "Do thyself no
harm." There was one sentence in my
letter which merited the act of "Expul-
sion." You kicked a hole in the wall,
and I let the world in, sure of the ap-
proval of honest men, and regardless of
all your threats.

I am, respectfully yours,

Wm. Duvier.

—

See McCaulay's Massacre of Glen-
con. Read and tremble, for the spirit
is here.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to
health in a few weeks by a very simple rem-
edy, after having suffered for several years with
a severe lung affection, and that dread disease
Consumption—is anxious to make known to
his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of

the prescription used (free of charge,) with

the directions for preparing and using the

same, which will find a safe cure for

Cossumptives, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs,

Colic, and all Throat and Lung Afections.

The only object of the advertiser in sending

the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and
spread information which he conceives to be

invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will

try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing,

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Poetry.

A Dream of Summer.

By J. G. WHITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June
The southwest breezes play.
And thro' its haze the winter noon
Seems warr as summer's day.
The snow-plumed angel of the north
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes,
The must-rat leaves his nook,
The bluebird in the meadow brakes,
Is singing with the brook.
"Bear up, O, Mother Nature!" cry,
Bird, breeze and streamlet, free,
"Our winter voices prophecy
Of summer days to thee?"

So, in those winters of the soul,
By bitter blasts and drear,
O'er-swept from memory's frozen pole,
Will sunny days appear,
Reviving Hope and Faith, they show
The soul its living powers,
And how beneath the wint's snow
Lie germs of summer flowers!

The night is Mother of the Day.
The Winter of the Spring,
And ever upon old Decay
The greenest mosses cling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Thro' showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Has left his hope with all

Sentinel Songs.

By REV. FATHER A. J. RYAN, OF TENNESSEE.

[Written for the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.]
When sinks the soldier brave
Dead at the feet of Wrong,
The poet sings—and guards his grave
With sentiments of Song.

"Go, Songs"—he gives command—
"Keep faithful watch and true"
The living and dead of the Conquered
Land
Have now no guards save you.

"And, Ballads! mark ye well,
Thrice holy is your trust;
Go out to the fields where warriors fell,
And sentinel their dust."

And the Songs, in stately rhyme,
With softly sounding tread,
March forth—to watch till the end of
time,
Beside the silent dead.

And when the foeman's host
And hate have passed away,
Our guard of Songs shall keep their post,
Around our soldiers' clay.

A thousand dawns may glow,
A thousand days may wane,
The deathless Songs where the dead lie
low,
True to the last remain.

Yes, true! They will not yield
To tyrants or to time,
At ever grave and on every field
Where men die death's sublime.

Lone vigils they will keep,
O'erinent to their Bards,
And they will watch when we shall sleep,
Our last and only Guard.

What though our vitors say
No column shall be built
Above the graves where the men in gray
Lie mould'ring in their guilt?

Ah! let the tyrant curse
The dead he tramples down!
Our strong, brave Songs, in their sweet
sad verse,
Fear not the tyrant's frown.

What though no sculptured shaft
Commemorate our brave?
What though no monument epitaphed
Be built above their grave?

When marble wears away,
And mountaine are dust,
The Songs that guard our soldiers' clay
Will still fulfill their trust!
KNOXVILLE, May 6, 1867.

A fault confessed is half redressed.
A fool and his money are soon parted.
A fool can make money; it requires
a wise man to spend it.

A fool may give a wise man counsel.
A fool's bolt is soon shot.
After death the doctor.
After dinner sit awhile, after supper
walk a mile.

After meat mustard.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
A full purse never lacks friends.
A gentleman without a living is like
a pudding without suet.

A good layer-up is a good layer-out.
A good maxim is never out of sea-
son.

A good name keeps its lustre in the
dark.

A good servant makes a good master.
A good word is as soon said as an ill
one.

When Peter the Great was in Eng-
land he expressed a desire to visit the
Old Bailey and witness a criminal trial.
Seeing a large number of gentlemen
with powdered wigs and silk gowns, the
Czar asked his interpreter who they were.

"Lawyers," was the reply. "Lawyers?
My God! I have only two in all my do-
minions, and I intend to hang one of
them as soon as I get back."

A lady wished a seat in a crowded
hall. A gentleman brought her a chair.
"You are a jewel," said she.
"Oh, no, I am a jeweler; I have just
set the jewel."

A Correspondent of the *Lewiston*
Journal says he overheard the following
conversation between two small urchins
—says one:

"Ain't you got no grandmother?"
"No."

"I tell yer," responded the first,
"they're tip top. Let yer do as you
please; give yer as much good stuff as
yer can eat, and the more you sarse
them the better they like it."

"Sir, your account has stood for two
years, and I must have it settled imme-
diately."

To which the customer replied:
"Sir, things usually do settle by
standing; I regret that my account is
an exception. If it has been standing
too long, suppose you let it run awhile."

A Correspondent, who signs herself
"Sophia," says that woman is twice as
good as man, and proves it thus by the
very orthography—W-o-m-a-n—double
you, Oh, uan!

The New Bedford Mercury tells a story
of a gentleman who, being at breakfast
in a hotel in a neighboring city, asked
the waiter for boiled eggs.

"We have no eggs," was the reply.
"But," said the gentleman, "I notice
an omlette on the table."

"Oh, yes," said the waiter, "we
have eggs to make omlettes, but not the
kind for boiling."

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo
free of charge. Aug. 25—11.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

For Family and Manufacturing Pur-
poses.

Agents wanted. Address.

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

616 Broadway, New York.

Stonewall! Stonewall!!

THE undersigned are authorized agents to
receive subscriptions in Calhoun county
Ala., for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen-
(Stonewall) Jackson, by Prof. R. L.
Dabney, of Virginia."

The Standard Biography of the Immortal
Hero. The only edition authorized by his
widow. The author, a personal friend and
Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

Sold only by subscription—Apply at once.

D. F. SMITH, J. B. McCANN.

Feb. 16.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per month THE YEAR ROUND, on 200 PER CENT PROFIT on COMMISSION. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active, industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars call on, or address G. W. JACKSON & CO.,

11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

499, Broadway, New York.

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

15, Calhoun County.

THE attention of the public and the trade
is invited to our **New Scale, Seven
Octave, Rosewood Piano-Forte**, which for
volume and purity of tone are unrivaled
by any hitherto offered in this market.

They contain all the modern improvements—
French grand action, harp pedal, iron
frame, over-string bass, &c., and each
instrument being made under the personal
supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has
a practical experience of over thirty years in
their manufacture, is fully warranted in every
particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"
Received the highest award of merit at the cele-
brated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the
best makers of London, Paris, Germany,
and also at the American Institute for five
successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals
from both of which can be seen at our ware-
rooms.

By the introduction of improvement, we
make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by
manufacturing largely, with a strict cash sys-
tem, are enabled to offer these instruments at
a price which will preclude all competition.

Our prices from \$100 to \$200 cheaper
than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent FREE.

J. H. GROVESTEEN & CO.,

15, Calhoun County.

THE GREAT CAUSE

of

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price

six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature,
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Senile weakness, or Spasmus, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary
Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and
Impediment to Marriage generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physi-
cal Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admin-
istrable Lecture, clearly proves from his own ex-
perience that the awful consequences of self-
abuse may be effectively removed without
medicine, and without dangerous surgical op-
erations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cords,
pointing out a mode of cure at once cer-
tain and effectual, by which every sufferer,
no matter what his condition may be, may
cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a Boon
to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or
two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's
"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the
publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE, & CO.

127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

Empire Sewing Machine Co., Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Ma-
chines. Empire-Shuttle, Crank Motion

Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noise-
less in action. Its motion being all positive,
it is not liable to get out of order. It is the
best Family Machine. Notice is called to our
new and improved Manufacturing Machine,
for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. A
gentleman wanted, to whom a liberal discount will
be given. No consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

616 Broadway, New York.

Calhoun County,

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Spec-
cial Term, July the 9th, A. D. 1867.

THIS day came G. C. Ellis, Executor of
the Estate of R. G. Earle, deceased,
and filed in court his petition and report, accom-
panied with the proper schedules, repre-
senting that the Estate of his Testator is in-
solvent, and asking that the same may be so
declared by an order and Decree of this
Court. It is therefore ordered by the court,
that the 17th day of August, 1867, be set apart
as a day for the hearing and determining
upon said petition, and declaring said es-
tate insolvent; and that notice thereof be
given by publication in the Jacksonville
Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and
published in said county, for four successive
weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to
the creditors of said Estate, to be and appear at
the court house of said county, on said
17th day of August, 1867, and defend against
said petition if they think proper.

J. T. BARRET, Adm'r.

June 22, 1867—\$1 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Spec-
ial Term, July the 9th, A. D. 1867.

THIS day came John C. Brown, Sheriff &
Administrator ex officio, of said County
& the estate of Andrew J. Baldwin, deceased,
and filed his application in due form and under
oath, praying for an order of sale of cer-
tain Lands described therein, and belonging
to said estate, for the payment of debts
upon the ground that there is no other
property out of which to pay the debts.

It is ordered, that the 8th day of July,
1867, be appointed a day for hearing such ap-
plication, at which time all parties in interest
may appear and contest the same if they think
proper.

JOHN W. INZER, Judge of Probate.

June 8, 1867—\$1 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

Court of Probate, June 24th, 1867.

THE Estate of Henry Box, Jr. deceased,
having been granted to the undersigned by
the Hon. L. E. Hamlin, Judge of the Probate
Court of Bainbridge county, on the 29th day of
May, 1867: Notice is hereby given to all per-
sons having claims against said estate, to pre-
sent them, legally authenticated, within the
time prescribed by law, or they will be barred;
and all persons indebted to said estate are re-
quired to make immediate payment:

J. T. BARRET, Adm'r.

June 22, 1867—\$1 00.

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June 22, 1867—\$1 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

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